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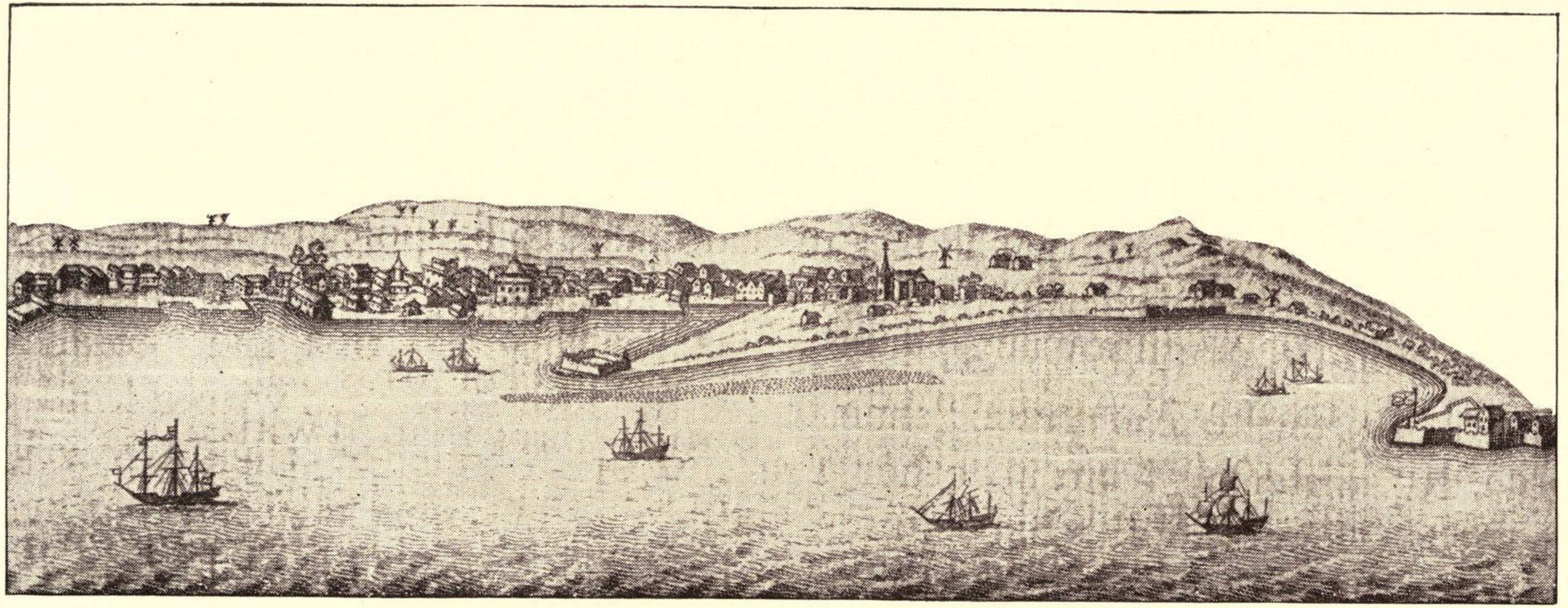
UNIV. OF CALIFORNIA



BRIDGETOWN, BARBADOES, IN 1750.

THE

DAILY JOURNAL

OF

MAJOR GEORGE WASHINGTON,

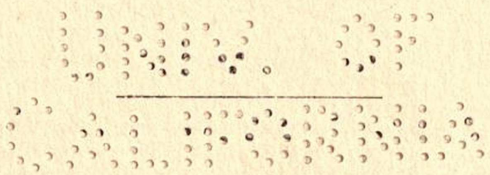
IN 1751–2,

Kept while on a Tour from Virginia to the Islana of Barbadoes, with his invalid Brother,

MAJ. LAWRENCE WASHINGTON,
PROPRIETOR OF MOUNT VERNON ON THE POTOMAC.

COPIED FROM THE ORIGINAL WITH LITERAL EXACTNESS AND EDITED WITH NOTES, BY

J. M. TONER, M. D.



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By J. M. TONER, M. D.

CALIFORNIA

INTRODUCTION.

The following daily Journal was kept by Major George Washington during his voyage and visit to the Island of Barbadoes in the fall and winter of 1751–2. He was then between nineteen and twenty years of age, had been a licensed surveyor in Virginia for over three years and, shortly before sailing, had been commissioned one of the Adjutants-General of Virginia with the rank of Major and the pay of £150 a year. Although he made no pretensions to having a finished education or to being an extensive reader of books, yet he was well informed in all the affairs of life, and his manners and address proclaimed him a gentleman and clearly indicated that his associations were with men of character and culture. If we had no other means of knowing the fact, this Journal, of itself, would show that Washington possessed strong and acute natural powers of observation and that his mind was, for his years, unusually matured and well stored with practical knowledge

M162904

and historical facts. His stay on the Island of Barbadoes was brief and, owing to an attack of the small-pox, even part of that short time was spent in a sick room, yet he acquired and recorded in his Journal a wonderful amount of information about the island, its climate, the character of its soil, its productions, population, commerce, resources, government, defenses, etc.

This journey to the West Indies was made as a companion to his invalid brother, Major Lawrence Washington, the proprietor of Mount Vernon on the Potomac, in Virginia, who was suffering from a pulmonary disease which proved obstinate and induced him to try the efficacy of a winter within the tropics, in the hope of finding relief.

The affectionate attachment of these two brothers for each other, though marked from early childhood, was particularly so after the death of their father. Lawrence was nearly fourteen years older than George, had received a good education and had held a Captain's commission in the British Army; had traveled and seen much of the world; possessed business habits and decision of character, and being the oldest son his father, by will, left the management of affairs largely in his hands. Lawrence discharged this trust with fidelity and to the satisfaction of all

concerned. Although still comparatively young, by his enterprise and sound business judgment, he had considerably increased his inheritance and, at the same time, won the confidence and regard of the leading men of Virginia as well as of a large circle of influential persons in Great Britain. He had never enjoyed a strong constitution, yet, by prudence and energy, he had been enabled to transact a great amount of business. During the year 1751, however, his wife and brothers observed with alarm that the graver symptoms of his complaint were not yielding to treatment as formerly; accordingly the voyage advised by his physician, was resolved upon; all his friends uniting in the opinion that George ought to accompany him. George owed so much to this brother for his fatherly care and his own rapid advancement in life, that it seems proper to present these facts, especially as it is to these circumstances that we owe the existence of this interesting Journal. This old, brown and faded manuscript written by Washington in his youth is in a lamentable state of decay, so much so that it no longer furnishes proof of the day on which the brothers embarked, or the port from which they sailed. Collateral records, however, in part supply this data and inform us that they took shipping on the Potomac river and sailed on the 28th

of September, 1751, and landed at Bridgetown, the capital of Barbadoes, on the 3d of November following.

George Washington while studying surveying had also theoretically studied navigation; but this voyage offered an exceptionally good opportunity for him to acquire a practical knowledge of the art, which we may well suppose, from his early desire to adopt a seafaring life, he eagerly embraced.

He ruled the pages of his diary, an improvised book, to correspond to a ship's log-book and took with regularity the daily, instrumental observations made by navigators at sea, doubtless under the immediate instructions of the captain; kept a record of them in due form in his Journal, with such observations on the weather, the winds, the sighting of other vessels, the direction in which they were sailing, the capturing of dolphin, shark and other fish from time to time by the sailors, their method of taking them on board and their preparation for the table of such of them as were edible, etc. From a careful inspection of that part of the Journal containing Washington's log, if we may so term it, from the Potomac river to Carlisle bay in Barbadoes, I am inclined to the belief that the instrumental observations recorded were, in the main, made by Wash-

ington himself as practical studies in navigation, copying only the watches and the vessel's rate of speed, etc., from the ship's log.

Unfortunately the paper on which the diary is written was very poor; or, if not originally of an inferior quality, then the book has, in some manner, been damaged so that the paper has lost its strength and tenacity, breaking on the least handling, and has already, to a considerable extent, crumbled into dust. Page after page has already disappeared from the volume, a fringe of many leaves, only, remaining along the back where it is sewed. On these fringes at places may be discovered a letter or word, the beginning or ending of a line, as the case may be. I have had copied every letter, word and sentence of the Journal from beginning to end which can be deciphered. The entire copy is spread out before me, and with every desire to publish the Journal just as it now exists, I am sensible, after a careful re-examination of it, that the first part is so fragmentary as to be practically unintelligible. I am, therefore, constrained to print only that part which, though mutilated, yet retains the thread of the narrative and which fortunately proves to be the portion of greatest interest. But as no page is perfect the reader will have to supply missing words. The part here given

begins on the morning the vessel sighted the Island of Barbadoes and concludes with the return of the writer to Mount Vernon, in Virginia. The entire manuscript copy, which I have had made of the original document, will be bound and placed in "the Toner Collection," in the Library of Congress, for preservation, as it will outlast the original, owing to the fragile and perishing condition of the paper. I hazard but little in saying that no future copyist will ever be able to make out more or as much of the Journal as this transcript contains. When this diary was examined and selections from it made by the historian, Jared Sparks, it was in a better state than it is at present; one leaf, two pages, from which he quoted are now missing. To preserve the continuity of the narrative, his excerpt from the Journal of the 4th and 5th of November is embodied here. Every student of history will regret the perishing and fragmentary condition of this precious record, and must feel as though the government has scarcely done its duty in not having had an exact transcript of it made, while it was possible to have done so. I can only beg to assure the public that every letter and word discernible from the beginning to the end has been faithfully copied and that which is printed is given with literal exactness.

Considering the imperfect condition of this Journal it may and doubtless will be asked why print any part of it? The answer is that it contains valuable information and supplies links in the chain of the history of the early life of Washington. The American people, I believe, wish to know Washington just as he lived, from his cradle to his grave, and possess his records just as he left them. And having proposed to myself to publish with literal exactness all of Washington's journals and diaries that can be discovered, it would not be consistent, or just, to omit, knowingly, any intelligible part. To this end I have had all of his discovered diaries and journals copied and will, as soon as practicable, give them with notes to the public, just as they left the hand of Washington.

J. M. T.

PREFACE.

It is presumed that the reader, who may examine this publication, would welcome a brief picture of the Island of Barbadoes, with a glance at its social life and commercial activity as they existed in 1751, the date of George Washington's visit. It is probable that the frequent and intimate intercourse between the residents of that island and the planters of Virginia determined Major Lawrence Washington to prefer Barbadoes to any other of the West India Islands for his visit.

Barbadoes lies within the tropics and is the most easterly one of the great chain of Caribbee islands. It was discovered by the Portuguese navigators, who named it the "bearded Island," "barbudo" or "Barbados," because of a fancied resemblance the foliage and pendent mosses of its fig trees and other shrubbery, as seen at a distance from their ships, had to the human beard. Some feeble attempt was made by them to settle and cultivate the Island, which they

found had a rich soil and a most delightful climate. The effort, however, was not persisted in or successful.

The Island contains about 166 square miles of territory or 106,470 acres, nearly the whole of which is capable of profitable cultivation.

The chief evidence that an attempt had once been made to colonize the island before it was discovered by the English in 1625, is the fact that hogs were found on it in considerable numbers, the progeny of those left there when a former effort to cultivate the island had been abandoned. These animals had multiplied and become quite wild. They served as a valuable food supply to the first English adventurers and planters. The evidences, too, that the island had been occupied by Indians, were numerous in the fragments of broken pottery, war implements and other remains every where to be found. The stream which empties into Carlisle bay still bears the name of "Indian river," on account of the numerous Indian relics found about its mouth. The equableness of the climate, the fertility of the soil, the prosperity of the early and sturdy planters and the personal comforts to be obtained on the island soon brought it into favor as a resort for invalids, particularly those requiring change of climate on account of pulmonary diseases. The ad-

vantages to this class of patients were unequivocal and substantial.

Many persons, after spending a few years on the island and becoming attached to the life of a planter, were encouraged to take up extensive tracts of land in Virginia, and after a time to remove there or to some one of the North American colonies. Intermarriage and business relations between families residing in Barbadoes and in the colonies were common. The list of subscribers to the Rev. Griffith Hughes' "Natural History of Barbadoes," a folio illustrated work published in London, 1750, contains the names of thirty-three residents of Virginia. These names are as follows: Col. William Beverley, Col. Richard Bland, Col. George Braxton, Col. Carter Burwell, Col. Lewis Burwell, Mr. John Bushrod, Col. Charles Carter, Col. Landen Carter, Mr. ——— Curtis, Jr., Maj. William Dangerfield, Rev. William Dawson, president of the College of William and Mary, Mr. Techarner Degraffenreid, Mr. Stephen Dewey, Right Hon. Thomas, Lord Fairfax, Hon. William Fairfax, Col. William Fitz-Hugh, Col. Joshua Fry, Mr. William Kennar, Col. George Lee, Mr. John Lee, Mr. Lunford Lomax, Mr. John Mercer, Maj. Andrew Monroe, Thomas Nelson, Esq., Hon. William Newton, Mr. Edward Pendleton, Mr. James

Pomer, James Reid, Esq., Hon. John Robinson, Esq. president of the Council, Col. Prestley Thornton, Maj. Peter Wagener, Mr. George Webb, and Beverley Whiting, Esq.

Much personal intercourse and a comparatively large and active trade in the exchange of products were carried on between the residents of Virginia and of the Island of Bardadoes down to the period of the American Revolution.

For civil and eclesiastical government the Island was divided into eleven parishes, beginning at the north and going south. The name, area, acreage and population of each, as given in 1844 in Schomburgk's history of the Island, appear below. The letter in parenthesis, after the name of each parish, is intended as a key in the list of estates following, to show in which parish the estate or estates are situated:

NAME.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Population.
St. Lucy (a)	13.6	8,725	6,934
St. Peter (b)	13.0	8,330	8,343
St. Andrews (c)	13.7	8,780	5,995
St. James (d)	12.1	7,800	5,704
St. Joseph (e)	9.4	6,010	6,753
St. Thomas (f)	13.3	8,550	8,504
St. John (g)	13.5	8,600	8,538
St. George (h)	16.9	10,795	10,174
St. Michael (i)	15.0	9,580	34,344
Christ Church (j)	22.3	14,310	14,089
St. Philip (k)	23.5	15,040	12,820
		106,470	122,198

At the period when Washington wrote his Journal, slavery existed on the Island and the estates were, as a general fact, larger than at the present time. Population has gradually increased on the Island and the policy has been to encourage the division of larger plantations and promote small holdings, so that now the whole Island is cultivated as carefully as a garden. Schomburgk, before referred to, says that in 1840 there were 1,874 land-owners of one acre or more, 383 of whom were females.

He classes them thus: 239 persons owned 1 acre, 236 owned 2 acres, 116 owned 3 acres, 116 owned 4 acres, 73 owned 5 acres, 47 owned 6 acres, 51 owned 7 acres, 34 owned 8 acres, 20 owned 9 acres and 940 owned 10 acres and upwards.

The following are the names of the owners of the chief plantations in Barbadoes as given in the map which accompanies the Rev. Mr. Hughes' "Natural History of Barbadoes," already referred to, printed in 1750. The names are taken from his map and are arranged in alphabetical order, the letter affixed indicates in which particular parish the estate or estates are situated, and the figures, the number of estates owned in each parish. Readers will at once recognize the identity of many names of the owners of lands in Barbadoes with well-known names among the

early settlers in the United States, numbers of whom were connected by descent or marriage: Adams, j, 5, k, 2. Agard, a. Alamby, d, f. Alexander, k. All Saints Church, b. Allemby, i. Allen, e, j. Allen & Murry, k. Alleyne, b, c, 2, d, 2, g, h, i, j. Alms House, h. Andersto, b. Anderston, b. Andrew, d. Andrews, e. Antherly, k. Applewhaite, f. Archer, a. Arnell, b. Arnott, a. Arthur, i. Ashby, g. Ashford, f. Ashurst, j. Astin, f. Athurst, j. Atkins, j. Austin, f, j. Bailey, e. Baker, b, k. Balgay, e. Ball, b, f, i, j. Banker, k. Bannister, f, 2. Banyn & Jones, g. Barker, j. Barney, h, i. Barron, i. Barron, a. Barry, g, j. Bart, g. Bartlet, j. Barwick, i. Bate, g, 2. Batson, h. Battyn, h. Bay, k. Baynton, i. Beal, g. Beck, h. Beckles, j. Bell, h. Bellgrove, b. Bennet, j. Bernard, d. Bernert, b. Berwick, d. Best, b. Bewcock, j. Billington, d. Bishop, k. Bishop, a. Bisser, e. Blockgrove, j. Blake, e. Blath, k. Blenman, d, h. Boaz, k. Bond, h. Bonnet, i. Booding, j. Booth, i. Botman, g. Bottom, k. Boucher, k, 2. Bourn, j. Bourne, j, 2. Bowma, g. Boyce, a. Brace, h. Brandon, f. Brathwaite, k. Bready, j. Brewster, k. Brigges, h. Brown, d, 2. Browne, a. Bryan, f, k, 2. Bruce, c. Bruerton, j. Bull, i. Bullard, f. Burgas, c. Burk, h. Bushel, k. Butcher, e, h, j, 3. Butler, j. Buttall, h. Bwin, f.

Bycraft, j. Byrch, i. Cadogon, a. Calvin, f. Carew, j. Carlton, f. Carmichael, e. Carney, i. Carrington, k, 2. Carter, i, j. Carter, c, 2, i, j. I. Carter, f. W. Carter, f. Cartwell, f. Casie, b, d. Cecil, f. Chalky, c. Charnock, j, 2, k. Charnot, j. Chase, b, c, d, j, 2. I. Chase, j. Cheasman, e. Cheete, c. Christ Church, j. Clark, b, f, h, k, 3. Clay, i. Claypole, k. Clinket, f. Clinton, a, b. Cluterbuck, b. Cobham, c, f. Codrington, i. Codrington College, Society of, g, 2. Cogon, i. Cojear, a. Cole, c, d, k. Collens, d, j. Colleton, b, g, k. Corner, j. Cox, d, e, 2, f, k. I. Cox, e. Copland, d. Crask, g. Crichlow, j, 5. Croft, i. Crowe, b. Crul, a. Cull, h. Culpeper, g, 2, k, 2. Cumberbatch, c, 2. Curtis, k. Cutting, j. Dakers, b. Darby, f. Darne, c. Daven, h. Davis, c, e, f, i, j. Daws, j. Dawson, b. Decas, a. Denning, b. Donce, d. Dorne, c. Dotin, c, 3, f. Dotins, b. Douglas, a. Downing, d. Dow, a, b. Dowel, j. Downs, f. Drake, k. Drars Hope, h. Draxs Hall, h. Draycot, j. Drink, g. Duffey, i. Duke, f, g. Dunkley, i. Durise, i. Earl, f. Eastmond, g. Eaton, e. Edwards, c, d. Elecok, f. Elcot, h. English, a. Evans, j, k. Farnham, a. Farr, b. Feake, e. Fennel, i. Fercherso, d. Finley, h. Fisher's Pond, e. Fletcher, a. Forbs, i. Ford, j, 4. Forster, b. Fort, h. Fortescue, k.

Foster, e. Franklin, k, 3. Free School, h. Frere, h, i, 2, j, 2, k. French, h. Freve, j. Friz, k. Gallop, f, g. Gamble, i, 2. Garden, j. Garret, i. Gaskin, f, 2. Gaslin, b. Gatten, j. Gayalleyne, b. Gibbs, d. Gibs, d. Gibbes, c, 2, d, f, 3, i, k. Gibbons, b, 2, h, i, j. Gibson, d. Gilbert, k. Giscomb, a. Gittens, k, 2. I. Gittens, k. Jo. Gittens, k. Godwyn, i. Goodman, e. Gordon i, j. Gough, a, h. Goulding, a. Græme, j. Graha, a. Grant, e. Graves, a. Gray, i, j. Green, i, 2. Greenwich, j. Gresset, i. Griffin, k. Griffith, a, 2, k. Gritton, k. Grove, c. i. Gubbens, f. Gullston, g. Gutter, b, 2. Hacket, a. Hagbourn, b. Haggard, i. Haggatts, i, j. Hall, f, h, k. Haines, c. Hannay, d, j. Hainnis, b, g, h. Harper, e, f, i. Harris, a, b, c, i, 2, j. Harrison, a, 2, b, 3, c, 3, d, h, i, 2. Hart, g. Harwood, f. Hawkins, i. Hawksworth, b. Hayes, j. Haynes, g. Hayns, b. Helms, f. Henry, e. Hill, g, i. Hillar, k, 2. Highemfal, i. Hinds, a, b, 2. Holder, b, c, 3, d, e, 2, f, g, h, k, 2. Hole, h. I. Hole, i. Hollins, g. Hollinsivo, a. Holloway, b. Homer, a, j, 2, k. Hope, h. Hooper, f, h, i. Horsham, b. Howard, f, j, k. Howel, g. Hothersall, g, 2, i. Huls, j. Husbands, g. Hussey, a, 3. Huts, k. Hutton, g. Hyans, f. Ince, k. Ireland, j. Jack, i. Jackman, k. Jackson, i, 2. Jacobs, c, i. Jalin, i. James, j. Jarvas, c.

Jarwood, a. Jeepens, c. Jenkins, d. Jenot, a. 2. Jemmot, j. Jolly, k. Johns, a. Johnston, c. Jones, e, h, 2, j, k. Jones & Banyn, g. W. Jones, h. Jordan, a, d, f, h. B. Jordan, a. H. Jordan, a. I. Jordan a, 2. S. Jordan, a. Kallender, j. Kely, g Ken, a. Kennel, a. Kidder, h. Kieth, i. King, d, 3, h. Kirkham, i. Kirton, j, k. Knight and Pulman, i. Lacock, a. Lake, c. Lane, i. Lapthorn, b. Lascells, d, g. Lashley, k, 2. Law, d, 2. Lawes, i. Lawr, d, f. Lawren, i. Lawrence, i. Lee, d. Lenoir, i, 2. Lesslie, g. Lewe, h. Lewes, i, j. Lloyd, b. g. Long, d. Louther, j. Lucas, j. Luke, d, f, i. Lyon, g. Lyte, h. McCarty, i. McClure, a. McCully, h. McMahon, h. Mallard, c. Malony, k. Man, k. Mane, j. Map, k. Mapp, j. Marshall, c. Marten, b, f, i. Martendale, f. Martin, h. Mashart, j. Mason, e. Masse, i. Maverick, a, 2, d. Maycock, a, 2, b. Maycoye, j. Maynard, b, 3, f. Mayner, i. Maxwell, j, 2. Mead, c. Mellows, d, e. Miller, g, h, 2, i. Milles, c, 2. Millington, k, 2. Monroe, b. Ld. Montford, g, 2. Moor, g, h, i, 2. Moore, j. Morgan, e. Morrick, k. Morris, i, j. Mosley, g. Mousley, g. Mower, j. Murry, i, 2. Murry & Allen, k. Mynard, j. Murphy, k. Neal, g. Norville, b. Nichols, f. Nightengal, j. Nurse, g, 2, j. Newton, k, 3. Odel, f. Oray, j. Osborne, b, c, g,

i, k, 2. Palmer, h, k. Park, c. Parsons, e, j, k. Parry, i. E. Pat, k. Payne, g. Pemberton, h. Peers, j, 2. Penza, i. Peris, g. Perrin, k. Perry, e. 2, i. Peters, a, 2, j. Philips, j, 2. Pinder, j. Piere, d. Pickering, a. Pilgrim, i, j, 2, k. Piggot, d, i. Platt, h. Pollard, k. Pooler, a. Poor, i, 3. Poyer, a. Price, j, k. Pritchard, j. Quaker Meeting House, a, f. Quintine, g, k. Rallston, b. Ramsay, j. Rawlins, j, k, 2. Reder, a. Redwood, c. Rice, k, 3. Rich, j. Richards, c. Richar, j. Ridgway, d, f, i. Robert, i, 2. Roberts, h, j. Robinson, h, 2, k. Rogers, f. Rose, k. Rosney, d. Ross, b. Rouse, g, 3. Row, a. H. Row, a. Rudor, c, e. Rycraft, j. St. Andrew's Church, c. St. Ann's Castle, i. St. George's Church, h. St. John's Church, g. St. Joseph's Church, e. St. Lucy's Church, a. St. Philip's Church, k. St. Thomas's Church, f. Sad, f. Saer, k, 2. Sainthill, g. Sanford, k, 2. Salmoe, i. Salter, h. Sampson, f. Scanterbury, b, 2. Scot, g, i, j. Scott, b, d, 2. Seargent, k. Sheets, f, 2. Sherard, i. Shew, i. Shocknas, a. Simmonds, i. Simsons, a. Sisnet, k. Six Paths, k. Slingsby, d. Small, k. Smiton, h. Smith, d, e, k. Snow, i. Sober, b, 2. Sommers, a, h. Spencer, f. Spright, i. Squire, i. Stanford, c. Stanley, j. Stanton, h. Starky, a. Stephens, i. Stewart, g, j.

Sullivan, b. Sutton, h, i. Swan, c. Tayler, k, 2. Taylor, g, h, 2, j, k. Tait, c, d, e, f. Terrill, a. 2, b, j. Terry, i. Thom, e, 4, j. Thomas, d, 3. Thorn, e, 2, i, j. I. Thorn, e. Thornhill, a. Toppins, g. Topyun, j. Towns, g. Treasure, b. Trent, d. Tudor, i. Tunks, i. Turton, i. Tuson, j. Vaughn, e, 2, k. Vaughn & Carmichael, e. Vodry, k. Wait, d, k. Wakefield, i. Walcot, e, g, k. Walk, f. Walker, b, 2, c, e, f, h. Wall, b. R. Wall, k. Waller, b. Walter, d, 2. Wandswo, i. Ward, b, c, i. Warner, j. Warren, g, i. Waterman, b, e, i. Webb, e, k. C. Webb, k. Weeks, k, 2. Wells, b, 2. Welsh, d. Whitaker, i. White, i, 2. Widon, i. Wilcox, j. Wildey, i. Wilk, k. Williams, a, d, e, f, k. Wilse, k. Wiltshire, h. Witaker, a, b. Withers, i. Wood, k. Woodber, i. Worrel, f. Worsham, h. Wright, b. Wye, g. Yeamons, d. Yermouth, d.

JOURNAL.[1]

[The first leaves of Washington's Journal to Barbadoes have crumbled to dust and are lost. The following words and parts of words remain along the inner margin of the Journal on what is assumed to have been pages 1, 2, 3, 4.]

[1st page.]	[2d page.]	[3d page.]	[4th page.]
i			
Ca			
Of		N	
T	y	a	n
re	essel	j	st,
	ng		know
T	ad	th	is
	in	W	
		go	by
Ar	this	the	Gulf
n	i	occa	ntrary
Cre		sick	
au		Thi	
to Le		w	
to my	ers		
Fi	vis		

[1] This Journal was put in the publisher's hands, regretfully omitting the mutilated parts as unintelligible. After all the copy that had been furnished, was in type, the editor was pleased to find that Mr. Munsell's skill had presented the damaged parts of the Journal in a form so much better than he had expected was possible, that his desire was revived to produce the entire Journal as it exists. On presenting the proposition to the publishers, although it gives them much trouble and expense, they have in the interest of truth and history, consented to do the best they could and give the document entire. So, notwithstanding what is said in the preface and introduction, which was printed before this resolution was taken concerning the omissions there spoken of, and the reasons for them, the whole Journal, as it now exists, is here given, with all its imperfections, which are many, and subscribers and purchasers may rely upon the statement here made, that they have every word and letter that can be deciphered in Washington's Journal to the Barbadoes, without omission or alteration.

[5th page.]

	knts.	Courᵉ.	Winds	Remarks for Saturday 29th
		E s E	N E	this 2 of

[6th page.]

	s	E B N					
			Winds				
tʳ.	Course	distᵉ.	Diffᵉ of Latᵉ	Lat.			
	S E B S	89	74ᵐ's	34°..29′	m 219 East	60′ East	69—55..

[7th page.]

Kts	Course	Winds	Remarks for Sunday 30th
4	S E B S E	E B N East	The foregoing at East

[8th page.]

		S E	Sail to the				
	Course	distᵉ	diffᵉ of Latᵉ	Latitude			
Wt	S W ¾ W	m 36 Et	m 28 Sᵒ	33°—34′		28	69—59

[9th page.]

K^{ts}	Course	Winds	Remarks for Wednesday 2^{d}
	n N E^{t}	S S E E S E E B S	Got under stay so great

[10th page.]

		Gib Mod					
9 E^{t}	East	m 119	00°—00′	33°—37′	m 402 . E —	142—E—	66 — —

[torn off]				Remarks for Fryday 4th
[torn]	3½ 4	East	North	This Twenty four hours clear Weather & Little Wind with great Sea from the N° Ward
6	3½		N B E	
8	2½			
10	1½			
12	1½			D° Weather & Clear
2	1½			
4	1½			
6	2			
8	2		N W	discovered a Sail bearing W S W—distance
10	2½			2 Leagues She appears to be a sloop stand^{g}
[torn]	3	East	W N W	to y^{e} E^{t} W
	E^{t}	East	58	00–00 | 33–37 | 460 — | 00° 70′—E^{t} | 65 [torn]

				Remarks for Saturday 5th
[torn off]				
[torn	3½	East	N° W.	These 24 hours had Moderate Winds from
	3..			the N° with Smooth Sea & clear weather
5				made all the Sail we cou'd — Righted all
6	3½		E	the Riggan
8	3½		N°	
10	3Q			
12	2½	East	N°	
2	3½			
4	3½			
6	3½			
8	3½			
10	2½			
off]	2	East	N° W.	
[torn				
	3 E^{t}	E B S	75	00—130 | 33°—24′ | 533—E^{t} | 87—E^{t} | 63—37

				Remarks for Sunday..6th
[torn off]	K^{ts}	Course	Wind	
[torn	3½	East	North	This Day for the first part little Wind Fair
	3	.....		Weather & smooth Sea—
6	2½	.....		
8	2½	....		Catched a Dolphin[2] at 8 P. M. a Shark[3]
10	2½	..		at 11 & a One of his pilot fish[4] the Dalpin
12	.....	}		& pilot fish was dressed for Dinner
2	.....	} Calm		
4	.....	}		
6	1			Sprung up a Little breeze of Wind at W S W
8	1½			which Waver'd to and from the N°
10	1½			
off]	1½	East	West	
[torn				
m [	E^{t}	E ½ S.	m 39 D	00°–3′ N° | 32°–27′ | m 572 E^{t} | 00–46–E | 62°— [torn]
39				

[2] Dolphin, a comparatively common fish in most parts of the ocean, is from five to eight feet in length, and is very active in its habits. The flesh is white and eaten by sailors and persons at sea with relish. The changing colors of the dying dolphin have been the theme of much comment by naturalists and poets.

[3] Shark; this fish from its peculiarly formed jaw and teeth is also called the dog fish. Some of the species are harmless to man but others are particularly ferocious and dangerous. They are numerous and found in all parts of the sea and along shore.

[4] Pilot fish, so named from the once common belief that it acted as a pilot to the shark. It is active, gracefully formed and handsomely marked with seven black cross or circling bands around its body. This fish is edible but is rarely taken of a size much exceeding a foot in length.

Hrs	Kts	Course	Winds	Remark's for Munday 7th
[torn]	1½	East	S W	But Little Wind at S. W. & S° with calm smooth Sea and fair Weather Saw many fish swimming abt us of which a Dalphin we catchd at Noon but cou'd not intice with a baited hook two Baricootas[5] which played under our Stern for some Hours the Dalpin being small we had it dressed for Supper
4	1½			
6	1½			
8	1½	E S E		
10	1½			
12	3..		South	
2	2..			
4	1½			
6	1½			
8	1½			
10	2½			
2	2½	E S E	South	

[torn] nte	Course	diste	Diff. Late	Latitude	Ms diste	Diffe Longe	Longitude
6—Et	E ¼ S.	m 46 D	00°—2′S.	33°—25′	M.618 Et	00°—55′ Et	61°—54′—

[5] Barracuda, a voracious fish of from six to ten feet in length, common in the Atlantic ocean and particularly so about the Bahama Islands. It is edible at certain seasons.

[torn off]	Kts	Course	Wind	Remarks for Tuesday 8th
	3½	E S E	S W	Small Wind at S W. with Smooth Sea & fair Weathr was attended by a large Dalpin swimg around ye ship that wou'd not be insnar'd by any bait we cou'd lay
	2½			
6	2..			
8	1½			
10	1½			
12	2	E S E	S W	
2	3½			
4	4—			
6	3½		WSW	
8	3½			
10	4			
	4	E S E		

epo M							[torn off]
m 66 — E	E S E	71 D	00°—27′ s	32°—58′	684 E	01°—19′ E	60 —

Hrs	Kts	Course	Winds	Remarks for Wednesday 9th
	3	E S E	WSW	Fine clear Weather with moderate Gales of Wind and smooth Sea for the first part the latter was favour'd with a brisker Wind
	2½	.....	.....	
6	2½	.....	.....	
8	3½	.....	S W	
10	4	.....	.....	
12	4½	.....	.....	
2	4½	.....	.... .	
4	4½	.....	.....	
6	5..	.....	S W	
8	5..	.....	.....	
10	5½	.....	WSW	
12	5½	E S E	.....	

ente	Course	diste	diffeof Lat	Latitude	Mds diste	Diffe Long.	Longitude
4 Et	EBS¾S	100 D	00°—31′S.	32°—27′	778 Et	01°—50′Et	58°—45′

r	Kts	Course	Wind	Remarks for Thursday.. 10th ....
	5½	S E	W S W	
	6			
	5½			Clear Weather Moderate Breese & Smooth Sea
8	5–			
10	4½			
12	4½	S E	W S W	
2	4½			
4	5·			
6	3½		W N W	
8	3–			
10	3–			
12	2½	S E		

86 E	S E B E	105 D	00°—57′	31°—30′	864 E	01°—40′ E	57

Hr	Kts	Courses	Wind	Remarks for Fryday 11th ....
	2½	S S E	N N W	
	2–			Light Breese of Wind for the first part which
6	1½			died away Espyed a Sail at 3 P M to the S W.
8	1–			
10	1–			
12	..			
2	..			
4	..	Calm	.....	
6	..			
8	..			
10	..			
12	2½	E B W	S E B E	

ep 1° E							
5 M	S B E	27 D	00°—26′ S	31°—04′	870m—E	00°—6′—E	56—59—

r	Kts	Courses	Wind	Remarks for Saturday 12th
	3½	E B N	S E B S	Fresh gales of Wind at S S E and wavering with clear & pleasant Weather — saw the sale mention'd the preceding day
	3–			
6	3–	East	S S E^{t}	
8	3½			
10	3½			
12	3½			
2	5–			
4	3–	.....	.....	handed the Sprit Sail & flying Jib –
6	3–			
8	3½			
10	3–			
12	3–			

79 M	E B S	81	00°.14′ N	31°—18′	949 ^{m} E^{t}	01°—32′ E^{t}	5

Hr	Kts	Course	Wind	Remarks for Sunday ye 13th
[torn off]	3+ –	E B S	S B E	Light and variable Winds have attended this Day with hazey Weather & some Squales of small Rain — R F S at 10 P M —
	3—			
6	2	E B S ½ S	South	
8	3—			
10	2—			
12	2—	E S E	South	
2	3—			
4	3—			
6	3—	E B S	S B E	
8	2	S S E	S° —	
10	2	S S E	S W —	
12	1½			

9 M	East	59 ^{m} D	00—00	31°—18′	1008 E^{t}	01°—09′ E	54.18—

				Remarks for Munday 14th
[torn off]	2–	E S E	South	Light & variable Winds for the 1st part ye Latter Calm with a great Swell from ye Southward Saw a Sail at 2 pm at 4 — discover'd her to be a Brigantine standg to the Westward.
6	2			
8	1½	S B E	S W B W	
10	....			
12				
2		Calm		
4				
6				
8				
10	3	Sh	Et	
12	2¼			

[torn off]									[torn off]
[torn	Et	S E B E	m 22 D	00°—12′S	31°—06′	1026	.00°—21′Et	46	[torn

	Kts	Course	Wind	Remarks for Tuesday 15th
[torn off]	3–	So ——	E B S	Fresh and Wavering Gales with contending Seas from Southwar & N° Ward [torn off]
	4			
	4			
8	4			
10	4		E S E	
12	3½	S S W.	S E	
2	3			
4	3			
6	3	S W B S	S E B S	
8	2½			
10	3	S S W.	S E	
12	3	S W B S	S E B S	

[torn off]									
[torn	19 W	S B W	m 80 D	01°—16′S	29°—50′	m 1007–Et	00°–22′.W.	54°—19′	

	Kts	Course	Wind	Remarks for Wednesday 16
[torn off]	4	S W B S	E E B S	The first part fresh & wavering Winds with some Squals of Rain the Latter Strong Wind with hard Squals which turn'd to a heavy settled Rain at 8 P M. O M T S at A M 6 R F S at 10 D R F S at 11 H F S
	3½			
	3½	S W	S S E	
8	3½	S W B W	S B E	
10	3–			
12	3½			
2	3–	W S W	S°	
4	3½			
6	4½			
8	4–			
0	3½			
2	2–			

[torn off]									[torn off]
	W.	W S W	80	m DRS 30	ddp 29—20′	932 Et	01°—26′	55	

	Kts	Course	Wind	Remarks for Thursday 17th
[torn off]	2–	E S E	S B W	Hard gales of Wind and Rain 'till 4 P M; wh the Wind got to the Westward and moderated 12 was calm with a disturb'd and large Sea which eminently endanger'd our masts roling away 'till reliev'd by a small N° Wt breese at 2 A M we crowded all the Sail we cou'd to steady her going which scarcely had the desir'd effect: Discover'd a Sail standing to the N° Ward of us at 10 a: m
	1½			
6	1½	S B E	W S W	
8	1			
10	1		N Wt	
12	...	.....	calm	
2	1		N W	
4	1			
6	1½			
8	1½			
10	2–			
2	2½	S B E	N°	

[torn off]									[torn off]
	25 Et	S E ½ Et	33 D	00°—21′	28°—59′	957—Et	00—29′Et	55°—16′	

[torn off]	Kts	Course	Wind	Remarks for Friday 18th
	3½	S B E	N°	A Large Sea & some Squals of Rain & fresh Breeze 'till 2 am the wind died away & rem'd
	5–			
6	4½		N Et	calm untill 9. with Settled Rain — when a
8	4½			N Et Storm & Squals of Rain succeded the
10	5			Rain with intermission the wind without
12	5			
2	4½			
4	....	}		
6		}	Calm	
8		}		
0	6½	S B E	N Et	
2	7½			

[torn off]									[torn off]
[torn	Et	S ½ Et	92 D	01°—31′S	27°—28′	966 Et	00°—10′Et		[torn

[torn off]	Kts	Course	Wind	Remarks for Saturday 19th	[torn off]
	4			Hard Squals of Wind and Rain with a f	
	....	.....	Calm	mented Sea jostling in heaps occasion	
	2	S Wt	N° Et	by the Wavering wind which in	
8	....	Try up	N°of NN	W. 24 hours Veer'd the Compass not	
10	....	.....	.....	remaining 2 hours in any point the Seamen	
12	3—	South	East	seem'd disheartned confessing they never had	
2	3–			seen such weather before it was universally	
4	2½			surmis'd their had been a violent hurricane	
6	...	.....	calm	not far distant a prodigy in ye West appear'd	
8	....	.....	D°	towards ye suns setting abt 6 A M remarkable	
0	1	S W.	S Et	for its extraordinary redness	
	1				

[torn off]								
	Wt	S. S W–	m 33 D	00°—30′S	26°—58′	M 954 Et	00°—14′W.	55—20

[torn off]	Kts	Course	Wind	Remarks for Sunday—20th
	4	S B E	N Et	A Constant succession of hard Winds,
	....	.....	calm	Squals of Rain, & Calms was the remar-
	2	S W	N E:	kable attendants of this day which was so
8	....	Try up	N°ofNNW	sudden & flighty we durst not go under
10	....	.....	.. ..	any but reef'd Sails & those that we cou'd
12	3	S°	Et	D R at 6 A M put abt to the Eastward A
2	3			sloop that for the two preceding Days was
4	2½			sight of us hung out a Signal but wheth [torn off]
6	....	.....	calm	distress or not we are uncertain if it had
8				were incapable of relieving them by ye
10	1	S W	S Et	contrs of
2	1			

[torn off]								
[torn off]	7 E	E B N ¾ N	40 D	D R 00°—13′N	d r 27°—11′	991	00°—42′ Et	54

[torn off]	Kts	Course	Wind	Remarks for Munday 21st
	2½	E S E	S°	This Day was not much inferiour to th
	3–	E B S	S B E	foregoing only the Wind was not quite so
	2½			ing tho' hard with some Squals of Rain
8	....	Try up	E s E of	Et oblig'd us to lay too at 8 A M at 6 P M ma
10				Sail with the wind at S W and moderate undrs
12				R M: F S & D R F S
2				
4		up stop	E S E	
6				
8	2	S E B S	S W	
0	2½			
2	2			

[torn off]								
	29 Et	N E B E	35 D	00°—19′	006 27—30′	1010	00°—33′ Et	54—05—

[torn off]	Kts	Course	Wind	Remarks for Thesday 22d
	1½	S S Et	S Wt	Light & Wavering Winds with a large tumbling Sea running many ways by the Various winds we have lately had all hands we busily employ'd in refitting the Riggan which had suffer'd much in the preceding Storms.
	2..	.....		
	2½			
8	1½	S B Et	S W B W	
10	1½	South	W S W	
12	2			
2	1			
4	1½			
6	1			
8	....	... .	Calm	
0	....	.....		
2	....	.....		

[torn off]									[torn off]
	8 Et	S S Et	21 D	00°—19′S	27°–11′–ol	1018 Et	00°—09′Et	5	

[torn off]	Kts	Course	Wind	Remarks for Wednesday 23d
	....			Calm 'till 8 A M with a considerable Sw the wind freshen'd up at East with fine & regaling Weather Sun'd over Bre which was almost Eaten up by Weavel & Maggots[6]
	...	.....	Calm	
6	....			
8	..			
10	2	So.....	Et	
12	1½			
2	2	S B Wt	S E B E	
4	2			
6	3	S S W	S Et	
8	3			
0	3			
2	2½	S W B W	S B E	

[torn off]									[torn off]
	2 W	S S W.	32 D	06 00°—29′S	26°—42′	1006–Et	00°–14′ Et	54°–10′–	

[6] The destruction of bread and meat at sea by worms is always imminent, and in past times, before improved methods were discovered, it required the greatest possible vigilance on the part of commanders of ships to preserve food supplies in good condition for long voyages.

	Kts	Course	Wind	Remarks for Thursday 22d				
[torn off]	2½	S W B W	S B E	Fresh Breeses of Wind at S S E & wavering to the S° ward with pleasant Weathr & Smooth Sea at 8 A: M made a tack to the Eastward —				
	3	S W B S	S E B S					
	3							
8	2½	S W	S S E					
10	4							
12	4							
2	3	S W B W	S B E					
4	2							
6	2½	S W–	S S E					
8	2½	S W B W	S B E					
0	3–	E S E	S°					
off]	2½							
[torn								[torn off]
	W	S W ½ W	46 D	00°—29′	26—10	971 Et	00—39′Et	5

	Kts	Course	Wind	Remarks for Fryday 25				
[torn off]	2½	E S E	S°	Moderate but contrary Winds fro S S Wt to S S Et at 9 P: M: Struck two Dalphins one of w'ch was lost at grew hazey and thick: with some Squals of Rain from S° Et: Dalphin dressed for Dinner —				[torn off]
	2							
6	2	E B S	S B E					
8	2							
10	2							
12	3							
2	3	E S E	S°					
4	4							
6	4	S E B E	S B W.					
8	2½							
0	3	E S E	S°					
off]	2½	S E B Et	S B W.					
[torn								
	4 Et	E ¾ S	55 Dy	00°—08′	26°—05′	1025. Et	01°—00′	53—49—

	Kts	Course	Wind	Remarks for Saturday 26th				
[torn off]	3	S E	S S W	Hazey with contrary Winds & smooth Sea —				
	2							
	3							
8	3							
10	3							
12	3½							
2	3							
4	2½	S E B S	S W B S					
6	3½							
8	3½							
[torn off]	3½	S S E	S W.					[torn off]
[torn]								[torn]
		E S E	75 D	00° 29′ S	26°—36′			

		urse	Wind	Remarks for day 27				
[torn off]		Et	S W.	Light Winds & wavering from S				[torn off]
		S B E	SWBW	till 8 p: M: when it shifted to N° W.				
	3½	S°.....	N W.	died away with Rains succeeding				
8	3							
10	.....	}						
12	.....	}	Calm					
2	.....	}						
4	2	South	North					
6	1½	West	S S W.					
8	.....	.....	calm					
	.....	.....	D°					
[torn off]	– 1 –	S°.....	N°					
[torn]								
		S°.....	28 D	00°—28′ S	25—08—	1094 Et	00—00	51°—05′

[torn off]	Kts	Course	Wind	Remarks for Munday 28th ....
[torn	7½	South	E N Et	Fresh gale of Wind at E N E came on at Noon
	7½			with hazey Weather & some Rain; it shifted to
	8½			the Eastward and moderated: at 6 A: M saw a
8	8½			Sail to the Eastward bearing our course, made
10	8½	... ...	East	her to be a Sloop: Unbent mended and set the
12	8–			Main topsail
2	5½			
4	3½			
6	1½	S B Wt	S E B Et	
8	1½	south	E S E	
10	2½	s s w	S E	
off]		SWBW	S B E.	

[torn								off]
		¼ W.	132 D.	02°—12′	22°			[torn off]

[torn off]		Course	Wind	Remarks for Tuesday 2				[torn off]
[torn		S W	S E	Wavering but pleasant gales o				
		S B W	S E B E	with Fair fair open weather: the a				
6	2½	South	E S E	Sloop still kept to windward bear				
8	4½	... .	E B S	her former course				
10	4½							
12	4½							
2	5	S B W	S E B E					
4	5	South	S B E					
6	5½							
8	5½	.....	East					
	5½							
	5½							

[torn	off]							
[torn	W:	S ¼ W.	103	01°—43′	21°—13′	1083 Et	00°—06′Et	51°—18′

[torn]	off]	Kts	Course	Wind	Remarks for Wednesda	[torn]	off]
		5	S B W	East	This Morning arose with agreeably assurances of a certain & steady trade Wind which after near five Weeks buffiting & being toss'd by a fickle & Merciless ocean was glad'ening knews: the preceeding night we seperated from sloop abe mentioned		
		5					
		5					
8		4½					
10		6½					
12		6½					
2		5					
4		5					
6		5					
8		4½					
		4½					
				ENEt			

[torn]	off]								[torn]	off]
[torn]	off]		S B W	120 D	1257 S	19°—16′			[torn]	off]

[torn]	off]		Course	Wind	Remarks	[torn]	off]
			S B W	EBE	Regaling and Gentle Gales Eastward, with hazey weather & Rain: the latter part clear & pleas Weather		
		4½					
8		5½					
10		5½					
12		5½	S B W				
2		5½		East			
4		5½		EBS			
6		5½					
8		6½					
		5½					
		5½	S B W				

[torn]	off]								[torn]	off]
		5.W:	S B W	130 D	2°—7′ S	17°—09′	1047-Et	00°		

[torn off]				Remarks for Friday y	[torn off]
[torn	6	S B W	East		[torn
	6			Fine pleasant breezes with Fair	
	6			Weather & smooth Sea, at 11 A : M	
8	6			Espy'd two Ships bearing West which we con-	
10	6			jectur'd to be Frenchmen bound for Martineca[7]	
12	6	S B W.	East	they being in the Latitude thereof	
2	5½				
4	5½				
6	5½				
	5½				
	5½				
off]		S B W	E N E[t]		
[torn					[torn off]
				2°—16′ S	[torn off]

[7] Martinique, one of the Lesser Antilles in the West Indies belonging to France and colonized by her in 1635. It is a warm fertile island. Its chief productions are sugar, coffee and the tropical fruits.

JOURNAL.

[NOTE. — In Mr. Sparks's handwriting is noted on the first entire leaf of this Diary, the following: —

(I suppose this to be a fragment of a Journal at Sea by Gen. Washington, during his voyage to Barbadoes with his Brother. J. S.)]

We were grea[8].....larm'd with the cry of Land at 4 A: M: we quitted our beds with surprise and found y[e] land plainly appearing at.....bout 3 leauges distance when by our reckonings we shou'd have been near 150 Leauges to the Windward we to Leeward ab[t] y[e] distance above mention'd and had we been but 3 or 4 leauges more we shou'd have been out of sight of the Island run down the Latitude and probably not have discover'd.....Error in time to have gain'd .....land for 3 Weeks or More[9]

[8] It will be observed by readers familiar with Washington's style of writing, that this Journal does not open with the easy flow of language usually found in his papers. It is explained in the editor's introduction that the first part of the Journal has been

lost from causes there fully stated, and with that portion doubtless Washington's felicitous opening perished. All mutilations in the text will be indicated by ..... The narrative of the Journal, as we have it, begins with the morning the vessel sighted the Island of Barbadoes. The islanders spell the name "Barbados;" putting the accent on the third syllable, instead of upon the second, as is commonly done. This spelling is also used on the admiralty charts.

[9] At this point in the Journal a leaf or more is missing. All details of the landing of the Washingtons at Bridgetown are lost. To preserve, as far as may be, the continuity of the record, the editor here ventures to accept what Mr. Sparks published in his Life and Writings of Washington, vol. 2, p. 424, as the record of the Journal for Nov. 4th and 5th, but now lost. This expedient will at the same time serve to furnish an example of the liberty which that author took with the original text.

"*November* 4th 1751. This morning received a card from Major Clarke,[10] welcoming us to Barbadoes, with an invitation to breakfast and dine with him. We went,—myself with some reluctance, as the smallpox[11] was in his family. We were received in the most kind and friendly manner by him. Mrs. Clarke was much indisposed, insomuch that we had not the pleasure of her company, but in her place officiated Miss Roberts, her neice, and an agreeable young lady. After drinking tea we were again invited to Mr. Carter's,[12] and desired to make his house ours till

we could provide lodgings agreeable to our wishes, which offer we accepted.

[10] Major Clarke, of Barbadoes, was commander of James Fort, of the Fortification of Carlisle bay, and also of the British forces of the Windward Islands. Somers Clarke, who left Barbadoes in 1753, was possibly the person referred to, as he filed a power of attorney that year, which bears date May 17th, 1753. [*MSS. records of the Island of Barbadoes.*]

[11] This was a reasonable and well-founded apprehension, for on the 17th of the month, thirteen days after, Washington, as he states in his diary, was "strongly attacked with the small-pox." Fortunately he passed safely through the disease with but few marks and none of any consequence upon his face.

[12] This note on the family of Carters residing at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, in 1751, was kindly furnished me by F. Gardner, Jr., who recently made a trip to that island, and at my request made inquiry as to some of the families who extended hospitalities to George Washington and his invalid brother, Lawrence. It is presumed that it was James Carter to whom reference is made in the diary.

CARTER.

1. "*Temperance Carter*, wife Timothy Cheesman Carter,——ob——178." [*Monument, Parish of St. Phillip's.*

2. "*The Rev*[d] *John Carter* died 1780." [*Monument, Parish of St. George.*]

3. *James Carter*, was a member of Governor's Council from 1746 to 1749 (and probably longer), under both Gov. Thomas Robinson, baronet, and Sir Henry

Grenville. Appointed by Grenville "Chief Justice ensuing Grand Sessions," and unanimously approved by Council, 1749. Governor Sir Henry Grenville uses these words in making the appointment, "I thought proper to recommend the eldest member of this board," showing that James Carter had sat longest on Gov. Council. It was then law that the chief justice was appointed from some one of council each year. [*From MSS. "Council Records" of Barbadoes.*]

4. *Samuel Carter*, merchant, gives a power of attorney, Oct. 15, 1754, on leaving the Island. [*MSS. Records, Colonial Sec. office.*

"5th,— Early this morning came Dr. Hilary,[13] an eminent physician recommended by Major Clarke, to pass his opinion on my brother's[14] disorder, which he did in a favorable light, giving great assurance, that it was not so fixed but that a cure might be effectually made. In the cool of the evening we rode out accompanied by Mr. Carter to seek lodgings in the country, as the Doctor advised, and were perfectly enraptured with the beautiful prospects, which every side presented to our view,— the fields of cane, corn, fruit-trees, &c. in a delightful green. We returned without accomplishing our intentions."

and was perfectly rav.....the beautiful prospects which on every side presented to our view The fields of Cain, Corn, Fruit Trees, &c in a delightful Green. We return'd without accomplis..ing our intentions."

[13] William Hillary, M. D., a physician of note in Barbadoes, was a native of Great Britain, a writer of reputation on the diseases of the tropics, and other maladies, and also on the small-pox inoculation. He went to Barbadoes with the expectation of realizing a large fortune from his profession and as a planter. Among his writings are, "Observations on Changes of the Air, etc., containing records of temperature, rain-fall, etc., in detail by months from 1752 to 1758." A second part of the work contains a "treatise on such diseases as are most frequent in, or peculiar to, the West India Islands, or the Torrid-Zone, both acute and chronical, viz.: The putrid Bilious, or Yellow Fever, the Dry Gripes, the Dysentery, the Opisthotonos and Tetany, the Rabies Canina, the Apthoides Chronica, the Nyctalopia, Hemeralopia, the Elphantiasis, Vena Medicusis or Guinea Worm, the Arabian Leprosy, the Yaws and the Impetigo or Ring Worm, by William Hillary, M. D."

[14] Major Lawrence Washington was the second child and oldest surviving son of Augustin and Jane (Butler) Washington, born at Pope's Creek, Westmoreland county, Virginia, in 1718. He was the grandson of Lawrence and great grandson of Colonel John, the emigrant, who came to Virginia about 1657. Augustin, the father of Lawrence, was twice married and had ten children as follows: 1st, Butler, born 1716, died young; 2d, Lawrence, born 1718, died at Mount Vernon 26th July, 1752; 3d, Augustin, born 1720, died .....; 4th, Jane, born 1722, died 1735. By his second wife, Mary Ball, he had, 1st, George, first president of the United States, born 11th February, O. S., died 14th December, 1799; 2d, Betty, born 1733, died 31st March, 1797; 3d, Samuel, born 1734, died 1781; 4th, John Augustin, born 1736, died

1787; 5th, Charles, born 1738, died September, 1799; 6th, Mildred, born 1739, died 1740. At the age of fifteen Lawrence was sent to England to be educated. On leaving college, he obtained a Captain's commission in the army, and served in a regiment raised in Virginia for the expedition against Carthegena 1740–42, under the command of Admiral Vernon, and returned to Virginia in the Fall of 1742. His father died 12th April, 1743, leaving a comparatively large estate to his wife and children. Lawrence, being the oldest son, was made one of the executors, and to him was left "the Hunting Creek" plantation on the Potomac, consisting of 2,500 acres. To Augustin, his third child, who had married Anne Aylett, was bequeathed the plantation of Wakefield, on which he was then residing. George, the oldest child by his second marriage, was to have the plantation at Falmouth. His widow and each of his children were thus duly provided for. On the 19th July, 1743, Lawrence was married to Anne, eldest daughter of the Hon. William Fairfax, of Belvoir, by his first wife. He settled upon his inherited plantation and immediately began to improve and cultivate it. He built a new two-story frame dwelling-house, the same which forms the central part of the present mansion, and named his estate "Mount Vernon" in honor of his old commander, Admiral Vernon. Lawrence had received a collegiate education, had traveled and mixed a good deal with the prominent business men of Great Britain and the Colonies. He was with his brother Augustin among the originators of "the Ohio Company," the purpose of which was to bring the lands about the head-waters of the Ohio into market and to trade with the Indians, and at the time of his death was its president.

He also interested himself in the manufacture of iron, both in Virginia and Maryland; was commissioned a Major in the military service of the Colony with a salary of £150 per annum; and elected a member of the House of Burgesses of Virginia in 1748, from Fairfax county. He was a man of excellent business habits, sound judgment, untiring industry and attention to his duty. Lawrence Washington while a member of the House of Burgesses was influential in having charters granted for the towns of Alexandria and of Colchester, in Fairfax county. He, together with Lord Fairfax, George Mason, William Fairfax, William Ramsay, John Carlyle and others, was named trustee for laying out the town of Alexandria and selling the lots; his portrait in oil hangs in the mansion at Mount Vernon, and his remains now rest in the vault in the rear of those of his illustrious half-brother, George Washington. He was always of a delicate constitution, but nevertheless by prudence and close attention to his various interests, his business prospered and he was rapidly becoming wealthy and a recognized leader in the chief enterprises of his day in the Colony of Virginia. He was greatly attached to his half-brother, George, whom he had with him whenever it was practicable, and he was influential in bringing him early to the notice of Lord Fairfax, of the Governor of Virginia, and of other prominent and official personages of the times. He was to George as a father and a wise counsellor. Major Lawrence, from failing health in 1751, resigned his commission in the military service of the Colony, and, at his instance, George was commissioned one of the Adjutants-General under new law, with the rank of Major, and the pay of £150 a year. Lawrence had four children born to him, but

they all died in infancy; the youngest, Sarah, survived him some months. To this child he had devised his Mount Vernon estate if she outlived him, but in the event of her death without issue, then it was to go to "his beloved brother George," who was made one of his executors. He also provided well for his widow, who subsequently married George Lee, brother to the father of Arthur and Richard Henry Lee, patriots of the Revolution.

Tuesday 6th

At Mr. Carter's employing ourselves in Writg Letters, to be carried by the Chooner[15] Fredericksburg; Captn Robinson to Virginia. Receiv'd a Card from Majr Clarke wherein our companys were desir'd to Dinner to morrow & myself an invitation from Mrs. Clarke & Miss Robts to come & and see the serpts fir'd[16] bring guns & I had the pleasure of seeing Mrs. Clarke.

[15] It is probable that this was the same schooner that brought them out from Virginia, which having discharged its cargo, and taken in another, was to return thus promptly. At that time Bridgetown had no wharf at which a ship could lie and transfer its cargo. All freight had therefore to be sent to and taken from vessels on lighters, as ships lay at anchor in the bay.

[16] Serpents fired: — this refers to a custom of celebrating what is known in history as the "gun-powder plot." The commemoration is made in Barbadoes a season of prolonged festivities often lasting from the 1st to the 9th of November. The home-made squibs

used on the Island are in local parlance called "serpents." They are often fired from guns. They go off with a fiz and a shower of sparks. Their composition of sulphur, gunpowder, nitre, charcoal and iron filings will indicate their character.

.....ay 7th.

Dined at Majr. Clarkes; and by him was introduced to the Surveyor Gen[l][17] & Judges, Finley & Hacket;[18] who likewise din'd there: in the Evening they complaisantly accompanied us in another excursion in the Country to choose such lodgings as most suited; we pitched on the house of Captn. Croftan commander of James Fort; he was desir'd to come to Town next day to propose his terms. We return'd by way of Needham's fort[19] & was introduced to ye Captn. thereof, a Genteel pretty g ..... man. Sup'd and spent the Evening at Majr Clarke with the Gentlemen before mentioned

[17] Sir William Patterson was appointed Surveyor General of Barbadoes in 1749, and is probably the person referred to. [*MSS. Council Records of Barbadoes.*]

[18] Possibly Judge Nathaniel Haggett who was Chief Justice about 1751, and owned an estate on the Island.

[19] Needham's Fort is situated on the southern point of the entrance to Carlisle bay. The opposite or northern point to the entrance of the harbor is occupied by James Fort. At the time of Washington's visit to Barbadoes, the fortifications on the Island

were numerous and strong, and greatly interested the young Major. The Castle of St. Ann, in close proximity to Needham's Fort, was the chief depot of military supplies and place of rendezvous for the forces on the Island. Needham's Point is now the location of the Harbor-master's (or commercial) Signal Station, from which the advent of vessels is seen and signaled to town several hours before they come in view from the dock.

Thursday 8th

Came Captn Croftan with his proposals which tho extravagantly dear my Brother was oblig'd to give £15 pr Month is his charge exclusive of Liquors & washing which we find. in the Evening we remov'd some of our things up and and ourselves its very pleasantly situated pretty.....the Sea and abt a Mile from Town[20] the prospect is extensive by Land and pleasant by Sea as we command the prospect of Carlyle Bay[21] & all the shipping in such manner that none can go in or out with out being open to our view

[20] Bridgetown, the capital of the Province, as it is of Barbadoes, as the Windward Islands are sometimes called, is situated on the head and along the north side of the Bay of Carlisle on the west side of the island near its southern extremity. The Bishop of the English church for Barbadoes has his official residence here, and the city is included within St. Michael's Parish. The town was, in early times, often called St. Michael's, because of St. Michael's Church

being here, and is so named on some of the early maps. The name Bridge-town, however, was derived from the fact of a long bridge having been erected over "Indian river" to accommodate general travel, and to reach the church, and was so notable a structure as to impress itself on the public mind, so that the town which gradually grew up there was called Bridgetown. It was also called "Indian Bridge" in consideration of the name of the river. There were about 1,200 houses of stone and brick, in 1750. [*See Hughes, p.* 6.] The long bridge has disappeared. The "river," a mere creek of fifteen yards wide, is spanned by two or three short stone arches. At its mouth a short break-water is built into the bay, affording a safe careenage for repairing small vessels.

[21] Carlisle bay is on the west coast of the Island of Barbadoes, and is an open roadstead easily entered, but exposed to the winds from the south and west. It gets its name because of the royal gift of the Island of Barbadoes to the Earl of Carlisle, in 1625.

Fryday 9th

We receiv'd a Card from Majr Clarke inviting us to dine with him at Judge Maynards on the Morrow he had a right to ask being a Member of the Club call'd the Beefstake & tripe instituted by himself...

.....[22]

the Judges Maynard[23].....Robt. Warren Esqr. & Captn. Petrie[24] (the Commander of Needhams Fort) We were Genteely receiv'd by Judge Satus Maynard & Lady and agreeably entertain'd by the Company they have a meeting every saturday this being Colo.

Maynards After Dinner was the greatest Collection of Fruits I have yet seen set on the Table there was the Granadella the Sappadilla Pomgranate Sweet Orange Water Lemmon forbidden Fruit apples Guavas &c$^{a.}$ &c$^{a.}$ &c$^{a.}$[25] We receiv'd invitations from every Gentleman there & one.....ge Jenkin's[26] who also was there there tho not one of their Memb^{rs} M$^{r.}$ Warren desir'd Maj^{r} Clarke to shew us the way to his house; M$^{r.}$ Hack^{t} insisted on our coming Saturday next to his being his Day to treat with Beef Stake & tripe but above all the invitation of M$^{r.}$ Maynard was the most kind and friendly he desir'd and even insisted as well as his Lady on our coming to spend some Weeks with him and promis'd nothing should be wanting to render our stay agreeable my B$^{r.}$ promis'd he wou'd as soon as he was a Little disengag'd from the D$^{rs.}$ We return'd and by..... was invited to Dine at.....Clarke's the next Day by himself.

[22] At this point an entire leaf is missing from the Journal, containing, evidently, the concluding lines of Friday's record and the opening ones of Saturday's.

[23] Hon. William Maynard was a member of the "Governor's Council and a Judge 1749, and Chief Judge of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas for the parish of St. Andrew from 1752 to 1755. There was also a John and Jonas Maynard practicing attorneys at Bridgetown. [*MSS. Records, Col. Sec'y Office.*]

[24] The MSS. Records of Barbadoes of June 9, 1753, show that George John Petrie, Esq., gentleman gave a power of attorney to Jonas and John Maynard on leaving the Island for Great Britain. He probably died shortly after, as Anne Petrie, widow of Mr. Petrie, and formerly Anne Carter, mentioned in a power of attorney that he died at Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, England, Dec., 1753. There was a Capt. Petrie of the British army serving in New England under General Shirley in 1756.

[25] All of the fruits named, and more, are still raised in great quantities and shipped from Barbadoes to Great Britain and to the United States.

[26] There were more than one family of the Jenkins on the island. Edward was Colonel of a regiment in 1749, presumably militia, and a William gave a power of attorney to Edmund Jenkins and Thomas Stevenson, 7th April, 1752, and describes himself as of the Island of Jamaica, late of Barbadoes. [*MSS. Records, Col. Sec'y Office.*]

Sunday 11th

Dressed in order for Church but got to town two Late dined at Majr Clarkes with ye S: G: went to Evening Service[27] and return'd to our Lodgings.

[27] Washington, from his youth to the close of life, was a conscientious observer of the "Lord's Day," and considered it a duty, when at all practicable, to attend divine service on that day.

Munday 12th

Receiv'd an afternoon Visit from Captn Petrie and an invitation to dine with him the next Day.

.....13th

Dined at the Fort with some Ladys its pretty strongly fortifyed and mounts about 36 Gunes within the fortifn. but 2 facine Batterys me. 51

Wednesday 14th.

At our Lodgings

Thursday 15

Was treated with a play ticket by Mr. Carter to see the Tragedy of George Barnwell acted[28]: the character of Barnwell and several others was said to be well perform'd there was Musick a Dapted and regularly conducted by Mr.

[28] It is probable that this was the first theatrical exhibition ever attended by Washington. He was fond of the drama, and usually attended whenever he was in cities where good plays and actors were to be seen. Strange as it may appear, no theater or other hall of note for public amusements exists at this day in Bridgetown. I have been unable to learn in what building the exhibition attended by Washington was held.

Fryday 16th.

Mr. Græme la[29].....of the Master's of the College of Virginia paid us a Mornings Visit and invited us to dine with Judge Græme his Br. on Sunday: din'd this Day at Majr. Clarke's

[29] Graeme was one of the early families influential on the Island. Among the monuments of Christ Church is to be found the following inscription: "Here lyeth enterr[d] the body of Samuel Graem, who departed this life the 28[th] July 1728 aged 11 years." Hon. George was a member of the "General Assemmbly," the elective body of the Barbadoes government, from 1746 to 1749, and probably later, the records, however, from 1749 to 1753 are missing, but his name appears in the appointments made by Gov. Sir H. Grenville, 1749, as "Quand° Judge." A John Graem was a Master in Chancery in 1749. [*MSS. Council Records, Barbadoes.*]

Saturday 17[th]

Was strongly attacked with the small Pox:[30] sent for D[r]. Lanahan whose attendance was very constant till my recovery, and going out which was not 'till thursday the 12[th] of December.

[30] Blessings sometimes come in disguise. The immunity purchased by this sickness from a future attack of this dreaded disease, doubtless gave him confidence in assuming the responsible military duties which his country imposed upon him in after years, and was not, therefore, to him an unmixed evil.

.....December 12[th]

Went to Town visited Maj[r]. Clarke's Family (who kindly visited me in my illness and contributed all they cou'd in send[g]. me the necessary's required in y[e]. disorder) and dined with Maj[r]. Gaskens a half B[r]. to

Mrs. Clarke: On Munday last began the Grand sessions and this Day brought on the Tryal of Colo. Chaunack[31] a Man of oppulent fortune and infamous Character he was indicted for commiting a Rape on his servant Maid and was brought in Guiltless and sav'd by one single Evidence on .....
was generally reckone .....
suborn'd

[31] Probably intended for Charnock, as there was a plantation the property, at this period, of a man of that name. However, no record of court cases of the time mentioned could be found. In explanation of this, it is proper to state that the destructive hurricane in 1780, blew down the House of Records, and nearly destroyed Bridgetown and every thing in it.

Fryday 13th

Spent at our Lodging

Saturday 14th

My Br. dined at Needham's myself at Maj Clarkes Sunday 15th Dined with Judge Græme after returning from Christ Church

Munday 16th

Dined at Needham Fort with Captn. Petrie

.....16th

Dined at Majr Clarke with comodore Hobourn Governr. Pursel Gr. of Totola General Barrack & many others

Wednesday 17th

Dined with Messrs. Stephenson's Merchts.

Thursday 18

Provided my Sea Store & dined with Mr. Carter

Fryday 19th.

Got my Clothes Store &c on board the Industry Captn John Saunders for Virginia.

Saturday 21st .....

At my Lodgings.....my Brother—

Sunday 22d.

Took my Leave[32] of my Br. Majr. Clarke &ca. & Imbar.....in the Industry Captn. John Saund..... for Virginia wai'd anchor and got out of Carlile Bay abt. 12.

[32] A residence of six weeks in Barbadoes brought no relief to the sufferings of Major Lawrence Washington, nor did the plan of his physicians hold out much promise of any. Indeed it was daily becoming more evident to him that if he were to be benefited it could only be after a protracted residence in this, or some

other mild climate. Bermuda was suggested as possessing for him greater advantages. His physician discouraged his returning to Virginia for, at least, a year. He was becoming despondent and fretted under his separation from his wife. After mature deliberation, it was agreed between the brothers that George should return home and that Lawrence in a short time, would try Bermuda and write from there an account of his condition. If there were any improvement, George was to return with Lawrence's wife, if her friends approved of such a course. The fact was that his pulmonary disease was progressing unfavorably, although he still clung to the hope of getting well. He wrote to a friend in Virginia on the 6th of April, 1752, from Bermuda, where he had gone in March, that "I have now got to my last refuge, where I must receive my final sentence, which at present Dr. Forbes will not pronounce." In another part of the letter he says: "As my endeavor to overcome this cruel disorder has already cost me much money and fatigue, I should unwillingly give over the pursuit whilst any just foundation for hope remains. Six weeks will determine me what to resolve on. Forbes advises the south of France, or else Barbadoes."

In the same letter he expresses a strong wish for his wife to come to him, as he felt he should have to remain away for, at least, a year. He soon wrote again: "The unhappy state of health which I labor under, makes me uncertain as to my return. If I grow worse, I shall hurry home to my grave; if better, I shall be induced to stay longer here to complete a cure." All his hopes were fallacious. In despair, he returned home in time to receive the kind ministrations of his wife and his devoted friends and

died in his own house at Mount Vernon, 26th July, 1752. His remains were interred in a vault which had been built by his direction; the same one in which his devoted and illustrious brother was entombed nearly half a century later.

The Governer[33] of Barbado's seems to keep a proper State: Lives very retired and at Little expence it is said he is a Gentleman of good Sence As he avoids the Errors of his predecessor[34] he gives no handle for complaint but at the same time by declining much familiarity is not over zealously beloved and being deprived of power to.....ours meet with.....&c[a].

[33] Hon. Henry Grenville was Governor of the Island of Barbadoes from 1747 to 1753. He was the brother-in-law of Lord Temple. Having administered the government of the Island for six years, with great satisfaction to the inhabitants, he resigned and returned to England. As an appreciative compliment, the citizens erected a marble statue to him in the town hall, which was, unfortunately, destroyed in the hurricane of 1780. Schomburgk in his history of Barbadoes, p. 328, speaks of the Governor as follows: "In his personal bearing he has been described as pompous and haughty, it is however acknowledged that he discharged his duties with strict rectitude and regardless of personal connections and the solicitations of private friendship."

[34] Sir Thomas Robinson was Governor of Barbadoes from 1742 to 1747. He was a man of culture and high character and in many respects, a capable officer; yet his arbitrary conduct and his repeated

encroachments upon the established privileges of the Assembly, gave such offense, that he was recalled from office, though he continued to reside with his family upon the island as a private gentleman, and extended to visitors and his friends, a liberal hospitality.

There is several regular Risings in this Island one above another so that scarcely any part is deprived of a beautiful Prospect both of sea & Land and what is contrary to the observation on other Countrys is that each Rising is better than the other below

There are many delicious Fruits in this but as they are particularly describ'd by the Rev^{d} M^{r} Hughs in his Natural hist^{y} of the Island shall say nothing further than that the Pine Apple China Orange is good the Avagado pair is generally most admired tho none pleases my taste as do's the Pine

The Earth in most parts is extremely rich & as black as our richest Marsh M.....common produce of ea.....Canes is from 40 to 70 polls of Sugar each poll valued at 20/ out of which a third is deduced for expences unless Rum sells for 2/ and upwards p^{r} Gallon then it is though the Sugar is near clear. There was many Acres last Year that turn'd out from 140 to 170 L as I was inform'd by credible auth^{y} tho that was in Ginger & a very extraordinary Year for the Sail thereof How wonderful

such people shou'd be in debt! & not be able to indulge themselves in all the Luxurys as well as necessarys of Life Yet so it happens Estates are often alienated for debts[35] indu.....
.....ing an Interest of Eight
..... rat Cancer in an Estate
... .bought at a full Value on Interest
but how persons coming to Estates of two, three, and four hund[d] Acres (which are the largest) can want is most wonderful to me ⅓ of their Land or nearly generally is in Canes for Harvest the rest is in young Cane gunia Corn[36] (which greatly supports their Negros) Yams plantens Potatos & rice and some small part left waste for Stock. Their dung they are very careful in saving, & curious in mak[g] which they do by througing up large heaps of Earth and a number of Stakes drove there in Sufficient for Sixteen head of Cattle to Stand seperately tied too which they are three Months together trampl[g] all the trash &c[a]. than .....and then its fit to manu.....Ground. Provisions in Gen[l] are very indeferent but much better than the same quantity of pasturage wou'd afford in Virginia The very grass that grows amongst their corn is not Lost but carefully gather'd for provender for their Stoc.....

[35] Washington's wonder that such a people should ever be in debt may well be echoed now. The average gross yield of sugar is about $150 to the acre per year. The crop takes seventeen months to mature. The price of a man's labor is about 30 cents per day, and of a woman's, about half that. Slave labor, properly maintained, probably cost that much; and as sugar was worth more in those days than these, the planters were much richer. A common estate is 300 acres, and would then net about thirty-five thousand dollars a year; so that William Pitt's "caring more for sugar islands than for the honor of England," with which Burke so often twitted him, is easily explained when we consider the straits to which the English exchequer was reduced at that time. At present, 1890, out of 499 estates on the island, 120 are in chancery; probably on account of thriftlessness, as the soil is still rich, supporting 1100 souls to the square mile, and the growing season is continuous the year through.

[36] Guinea corn belongs to the genus of grasses, *sorgum vulgare*, or *sorgum sacharatum* allied to the sugar cane. In Barbadoes it was and is still grown almost entirely for forage and fed, while in its green state, to horses and other cattle. At times, portions of the grain is collected as an article of food for the poor. Of late years, a variety of this plant has been extensively cultivated in the United States as a sugar-producing plant.

Hospitality and a Genteel behav.....is shewn to every gentelman stranger by the gentleman Inhab ..... Taverns they have none but in their Towns so that Travellers is oblig'd to go to private houses

however the Island being but ab^{t} 22 Miles in length & 14 in width preven.....their being much infested with y$^{m.}$[37]

[37] Washington's observations on the generous hospitality of the Barbadoes, we are assured, is as true of them to-day, as it was when this journal was written.

The following is a list of the names of persons whom Washington met in Barbadoes and mentions in his diary. As will be seen in another note a number of them were planters and owners of estates.

Barrack. Genl., Carter. Mr., Chaunack. Col., Clarke. Maj., Clarke. Mrs. Maj., Croftan. Capt., Finley. Judge, Gaskins. Mr., Grenville. Gov. Henry, Graeme. Judge, Graeme. Prof., Hackett. Mr., Dr., Hillary. Hobourne. Commodore, Hughes. Rev. Griffith, Jenkins. Mr., Lanahan. Mr., Leary. Judge, Maynard and Leary. Messrs., Maynard. Col., Petrie. Capt., Pursel. Gov. of Tortolo, Roberts. Miss, Robinson, Capt., Saunders. Capt. John, Stephenson. Messrs. Merchants, Warren. Robert,

The Ladys Generally are very agreeable but by ill custom or w$^{t.}$.....affect the Negro style .....lthiness of this Island sufficiently shwon in the florid countenances of the Country Gentle^{n} and its said they live to great ages where they are not intemperate they are however very unhappy in regard to there Officers Fees[38] which are not fixed by any Law they complain particularly of the Provost Marshall or Shiref Gen^{l} of

the Island Patented at Home and rented at 800 £ p^{r} ann Ster^{g} every other officer is exorbitant in demanding.——There are few who may be called midling people they are either very rich or very poor for by a Law of the Island Every Gent^{n} is oblig'd to keep a white person for every ten Acres capable of acting in the Malitia and consequently those persons so kept cant but very poor The number of.....Barbados[39] is computed.....Thousand (which is more than is in Jamaica & all the other Leeward Islands) they are well disciplin'd & appointed to their several Stations so that upon an allarm every Man is at his post in less than two Hou.....They have large Intrenchments cast up wherever its possible for an Enemy to Land and may not (as nature has greatly assisted) improperly be said to be one intire fortification[40]

[38] Some of the fees exacted in Barbadoes, and the salaries paid to public officers, are still complained of, after a hundred and forty years of experience in government, as excessive and unnecessarily oppressive.

[39] Burke, in his European settlements in America, says of the Island of Barbadoes, vol. II, 83, "In 1650 it contained upwards of fifty thousand whites of all sexes and ages, and a much greater number of blacks and Indian slaves." This was possibly an over estimate. At that time less than half the land was under cultivation, and supported a population of over 100,000. The soil and climate was so favorable that

planters made great profits. Population increased, but chiefly among the blacks, and the Island became very wealthy. The author just quoted, says vol. II, p. 85, published 1757, "At this day it contains twenty five thousand whites, very near 80,000 negroes, and ships above 25,000 hogsheads of sugar."

Slavery was abolished in Barbadoes in 1834. Population has slightly increased since. The census of 1844 gave the total population 122,198. [*See Schomburgk, p.* 86.] The same authority shows that the population is more dense on this Island than in almost any other country. Taking the whole area of the Island, there are 734–8 individuals to the square mile, though parts are more dense than others. The population in 1885 was given as 171,607, of whom but 16,054 were white.

[40] The following list of forts is compiled from the map accompaning the Rev. Griffith Hughes' "Natural History of Barbadoes," published in 1750. The list does not include redoubts, batteries, and the lesser fortifications not generally garrisoned. But few of these now exist, although the location can readily be identified: Charles Fort, W. Side, Churches Point Fort, W. Side, Clarendon Fort, W. Side, Coconut Fort, W. Side, Denmark Fort, W. Side, Fontabelle Fort and River, W. Side Island, Half Moon Fort, W. Side, Halles Fort, W. Side Island, Haywood's Fort, W. Side, Hole Town Fort, W. Side, Hooper's Fort, near South End, James Fort, North Cape of Carlo Bay, Line Fort, in Carlisle Bay, Margaret's Fort, W. Side, Maxwell's Fort, on South End, Maycock's Fort, N. W. Cor. of Island, Needham's Fort, W. Side, Oistins Fort, near South End, Orange Fort, W. Side, Ormands Fort, in Carlin Bay, Queen's Fort, W. Side, Randall's Point and Fort, near South

End, Rupert's Fort, W. Side, St. Ann's Castle, on South Point of C. B., Sandiford Fort, W. Side, Six Men Fort, W. Side, Sunderland Fort, W. Side, Vallant Royalist Fort, W. Side, Willoughby Fort, on South Cape Carlisle Bay, Yatcht Fort, W. Side Island.

.....[41]

.....3d.

Met with a brisk Trade Wind and pretty large Swell wch made the Ship rowl much and me very sick at 2 P: M: Espy'd a Sail In the Latitude of Martineca bearing down for the Island

[41] At this point in the Journal several leaves are missing. Washington's love of agriculture, his genius for military affairs, and his knowledge of the government of the island are, however, well portrayed in the preceding pages, and of interest even at this day.

Tuesday 24th.

A Fresh gale (or what in this part of the World is called a fiery Breeze) hurried us pass the Leeward Islands so the Captn. altered his course from N° to N W 61²

Wednesday 25th.

Christmas Day fine clear and pleasant with moderate Sea tho continuance of the Trade which by observation had set us in the Latitude of 18°–30′ We dined on a..... .....
Irish goose[42] which had be..... .....

for the purpose some Weeks Beef &c^{a} &c^{a} and drank a health to our absent friends

[42] It is presumed the common, domestic goose is here referred to. At the time this Journal was written, wild geese were numerous, almost common, along all the bays and tide-water streams of Virginia, and were killed in great numbers by the planters. The name "Irish goose" was probably a local expression used to distinguish the domestic from the wild species, both on the Island and in Virginia.

Thursday 26th

Clear with little or no Wind or Sea which which want of Air to paliate the heat of the Sun made us truely sensible of its influence very permament and troublesome We had this Day for Dinner very fine Bristol Tripe with &c^{a}

Friday 27th

Moderate Winds & Sea

Saturday 28th

Fresh gales from y^{e} NE^{t} with squals of Rain & sudden change of the Air. Dined on a fine Irish Ling[43] & Potatos

[43] The Ling is a sea fish of the Cod family. I am unable to explain why the word Irish is prefixed to it, except that the Ling was taken in great numbers on the Irish coast, and dried and marketed from there to all parts of the world. Hence, in a popular way, called Irish Ling.

.....Heavy Air with many Squals of Rain the Wind wavering so that the Vessel often wou'd not lay her course

Monday 30th

Clear Weather, & Wind from N°. E^t. & Easterly blew very fresh

Tuesday 31st

Thick and heavy with wavering Winds at 8 P M violent winds from the Westward with excessive Rain which got to the N°. ab^t. 12 and clear'd which being directly ahead & Mountanous running preventing carrying Sail but oblig'd ..... to under the foresail.... .....

Wednesday January 1st. — 1751[44]

The Wind still continuing at N°. tho' not so violent we made Sail ab^t 12 and stood N°.WBW saleing as near the Wind as we cou'd —

[44] Mr. Sparks has written "1752" under the date Wednesday, January 1st, 1751, correcting an evident slip of the pen.

Thursday 2d.

The Sea greatly fallen & wind ed something aba... tho still directly ahead which oblig'd us to keep the course we did the preceeding day

Fryday 3

In the Morning Calm and clear ; at noon the Wind breezed up at S^{o} and clouded .....
.....Rain and at 8 P M
.....ry squally with some violent storms of Wind which before ten oclock got to N^{o}W^{t} and remain'd there the Night with divers hard squalls of Wind & Rain

Saturday 4th

The Wind still at N^{o}W^{t} directly ahead & Mountanous Sea we bore away NNE the whole day was attended with successive Squals

Sunday 5th

Wind continues at N^{o}W^{t} tho much abated and clear Wea..... .....
The Sea greatly fallen.....
changed our course to ..... .
other Tack.....

Monday 6th

Last night the Wind varied to the S^{o}ward and grew calm at 6 A M freshned and had got to West we made another tack and stood N^{o}N^{o}W^{t} this day Warm & pleasant

Tuesday 7th.

Wind fresh & Wavering with some Squals & rough Sea

Wednesday 8th.

About 2k this morning the Wind died away and at .....p at Nº. Wt. and variable .. ..e hard Squals of Wind & rain by Observation were in the Latitude of 32°-30′ ye. Maredn. of Bermudos

Thursday 9th.

At 2 A: M came on excessive hard Wind at Nº. Wt.; Rain Lightning & some thunder the Wind increased so violently & had raiz'd so Mountanous a Sea that oblig'd the handing all her Sails & driving with bear Masts which She did untill 4 P: M: when the Wind had something Moderated and Sea abated and then She was laid too under .... Stay Sail — this day h .. .. me a criple by the ships.....

Fryday 10th.

This Mor ..... Wind was moderate tho.....y..... head about 8 A: M: we made sail and stood Wt. Sº. Wt upon searching my chest discover'd I had been

rob'd of 16 pistoles at 2 P: M the Wind had changed to S^{o}. W^{t}. and blew fresh which increasing obliged us to Hand all but the foreSail and that cou'd be carryed no longer than 12 when the Wind was so Violent the Sea so high with great Quantity of Rain .....
.....nder & Sharp Light
.....1 the Ship was Laid
.....Reefed foreSail

.....day 11th.

The wind still as violent as ever (with many hard Squals of Rain) Wind got somewhat more to the Westward the Sea excessively high lay too all day

Sunday 12th.

The Wind as violent as the preceding day with Rain Hail & Snow & high & Mountanous Sea from W N W^{t}. Lay too all the Last night and this day under Main Stay Sail

....h.....
This day is br.....
c.....inferior.....the former f.....
hard Wind high Sea Rain & .....
&c the Wind in the Same Quater lay too is yesterday —

Tuesday 14th.

Last night the Wind ceased of its violence & by 2 A:M was calm and continued so till 6 when it sprung up at East & came on Squals of Rain, much & very Large hail with violent Thunder at 8 the Wind had got to ye. Wt. of the No. and blew a fret with constant Rain.

.....s we carried Sa .....
.....hile it was at E.st.....
.....re oblig'd to Lay too under the Main stay Sail both by reason of the Winds being so excessive high & directly ahead before Night it was at No. Wt. & there remain'd —

Wednesday 15th.

This morng. the Wind was not so violent as yesterday but still at No. Wt. and so hard as to hinder us from carrying Sail the Day was Squally with some Intermission of Sunshine which .....
.....en sinc.....
.....observatio.....
was got and found ourselv.....
in the Latitude of.....oo′—

At 2 P: M: Espy'd a Sail laying too bearing So. Et. abt. a League dist.

Thursday 16th

Moderate & clear with ye Wind where it was made Sail and stood No No Et abt 8 A M ye Vessel we saw Yesterday came up and spoke with us She was from St. Cits [45] bound to Norfolk Matthew Stroud Comr She was a Sloop call'd ye Glasgow had from us Candles Twine &c

.....d promis.....
.....s upon comp.....
.....found them to agree nea y alike
.....nd that Ca.e Henry boar W N W abt 120 Leagues She had been beating abt the Coast with contrary Winds 14 or 15 days with very rough Weather—

[45] By St. Cit's or St. Kitts is meant St. Christopher's island.

Fryday 17th

Wind still at No. Wt. we had lost sight of the sloop and abt 6 A M discovered another Vessel which came up with us abt 10 She also was from St. Christopher's a Billander & bound to Philidelphia & had been out five Weeks ; and ten days ago

....of Cape H.... .....
.....s of Water.....
....iscovers another Sai.....

bearing N°. W^t. ab^t 2 Leagues.....
stand^g close to Windward as She cou'd whether it was y^e Sloop we saw Yesterday or not it was too far to distinguish — this Philiadelphia Man proposed keeping Company and also of going into Virginia if he saw no better prospect the two Capt^ns mutually ag^g to alter their Course at 6 oclock & westward

.....urday 1.... ....
.....nged and g..... .....
.....ne on very fresh with .....
other Ship was very sociable in keeping company being seldom more than a ¼ Mile dist both steering West as the day advanced the Wind increased with continued Rain and by 10 P : M was oblig'd to hand all our Sails and lay too under a Stay Sail reef'd at 11 lost sight of the Vessel

Sunday 19^th

The wind had shifted from S. to N°. and blew extreame hard with Mountainous Sea but moderating somewhat was

.....[46]
Mun.....20 .....
.....

died away; and w.....
this Morning whe..... .....
time we had been out &.....
pect of arriving put the Capt..... .....
on allowancing the Hands whi.....
at 8 A M was accordingly done at 10 y^e^ Wind sprang up S^o^ W^t^ we made Sail and stood W N W — but before Midnight the Wind had got to West directly ahead blew excessive hard with thunder & Lightning

[46] Throughout the remainder of the Journal an entire line of dots will indicate the destruction of more than half a page in the original.

.....
.....or.....
.....Sou.....d N by.....
.....y was c.....y with....
.....10 P: M laid the Ves^l^

.....nesday 22^d^

The Wind had moderated and got to N^o^ W^t^ made Sail at 8 and stood W S W and after alter'd as y^e^ Wind which by Noon had got to N^o^ & we to W N W y^e^ skie quite clouded so that there was not the least appearance of Sun towards night y^e^ Wind was fallen & in y^e^ Night grew calm

.....

Since leaving.....
.....d observation wa.....
..... atitude the agreeable.....
this day inticed the Mate to c..... .....
from his Cabbin (as a snail w.....
enlivened by the genial heat of the Sun) who since the third or four day after leaving Barbados has been coob'd up with a fashionable disorder contracted there.

.....
..... un .....
....at Noon ab^{t}.....
.....ind ceased and weat..... ...
.....break & clear.....

.....day 25th
The weath^{r} extreame... .....
y cold & clear with wind at N^{o} W^{t} sounded at 8 A M with^{t} bottom stood S W by W by observation was in 37°–08′ Latitude.

.....
.....n was go .....
.....rd it seem'd g.....
....ad judged we were not.. .....
the Number of birds; and g.....

of sedge & Marsh weed, we se.....
say and judg'd rightly for at 6.....
sounded in 22 Fathom Water y^e^ Wind breez'd up fair tho the Capt^n^ carried but small Sails for fear of getting too near Land before Morning

.....
.....off of Cape.....
.....ght on a Calm .....
.....out of the Capes .....
.....[h]

Early this Morning .....
.....Wind sprang up at S^o^E^t^ made sail under easy Gales past the Cape ab^t^ Sun's Rising and got to the Mouth of York River ab^t^ 11 P. M and was met by a pilot boat

.....
..... Hired .....
.... .Williamsburg.....
Letters to the Gover[47].....
had just gone to greensprin.....
Dinner as I got to y^e^ great.....
polis; upon his return (which... .....
at Night) I waited upon and wa .....
received Graceously he enquired.....

kindly after the health of my..... .....
B^r. and invited me to stay and dine.....

[47] Robert Dinwiddie, Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia from 1752 to 1758.

.....
.....things Lan.....
.....
.....A Great Main of.....
.....cks fought in Yorktown.....
.....tween Glouster & York for 5 pistoles each battle & 100 y^e. odd[48] I left it with Col^o. Lewis before it was decided & had part of his chariot to his house

[48] Game cock-fights was one of the early popular sports in Virginia and Maryland and, indeed, in some of the other American colonies, and the taste for this sport is by no means extinct in the United States. Some gentlemen paid much attention to the breeding of extensive mains of the purest blood and game qualities. From time to time contests would be arranged between birds from certain mains, often from different counties and even States, to which the public were admitted. Comprehensive and careful rules were adopted for the government of the contests, and were rigidly enforced to secure fairness in the combat and order among the spectators. Betting was indulged in to some extent, and as a general fact good order prevailed. In early days such exhibitions were quite free from dissipation, but in later years it has fallen into disfavor among the better class of the community throughout the United States.

.....

.....r Wa.....

.....ons in Mi.....

Monday 3d

From.....

.....his chair to Majr Dan

field – at Hobs – Hole – who[49]

Tuesday 4th

Kindly conveyed Me to Layton's Ferry[50] where, I crossed & was favoured with[51]

[49] Hobs Hole, a town on the south side of the Rappahannock river, now known as Tappahannock, and the capital of Essex county.

[50] Layton's Ferry was on the south bank of the Rappahannock river, about twenty miles above Toppahannock, and nearly opposite to Leedstown on the road to Wakefield, which was about seven miles distant.

[51] Here the Journal comes to an abrupt end, the remainder being lost. The Journal states Washington crossed the Rappahannock which landed him in Westmoreland county, about seven miles from his brothers. It is known from other sources, that George Washington reached his brother Augustin's at Wakefield, on the 4th of March, 1752. He rested there that day and night, and procuring a horse, proceeded in the morning to his mother's, near Fredericksburg. Here he tarried one night, and rode the next day to Mount Vernon to deliver the messages and letters he had brought from Lawrence Washington to his wife.

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